

POETRY.

["What a thoughtful, feeling, truthful poet, exclaims the Knickerbocker] James Russell Lowell has become! Not erroneously did we predict, from one of his early poems in the Knickerbocker, 'Threnodia on the Death of an Infant,' that 'this complexion would he come at last.' Are not the stanzas from 'The Heritage,' one of Mr. Lowell's last efforts, every way admirable?"

The rich man's son inherits lands,
And piles of bricks, and stone and gold
And he inherits soft, white hands,
And tender flesh that fears the cold,
Nor dares to wear a garment old;
A heritage, it seems to me,
One would not care to hold in fee.

The rich man's son inherits cares;
The bank may break, the factory burn,
Some breath may burst his bubble shares,
And soft, white hands, would hardy earn
A living that would suit his turn;
A heritage, it seems to me,
One would not care to hold in fee.

What does the poor man's son inherit?
Stout muscles and a sinewy heart,
A hardy frame, a hardier spirit;
King of two hands, he does his part
In every useful toil and art;
A heritage, it seems to me,
A King might wish to hold in fee.

What does the poor man's son inherit?
Wishes o'erjoyed with humble things,
A rank adjudged by toil-worn merit,
Content that from employment springs,
A heart that in his labor sings;
A heritage, it seems to me,
A King might wish to hold in fee.

What does the poor man's son inherit?
Courage, if sorrow come to bear it,
A fellow-feeling that is sure
To make the out-cast bless his door;
A heritage, it seems to me,
A King might wish to hold in fee.

O, rich man's son, there is a toil
That with all others level stands;
Large charity doth never soil,
But only whitens, soft, white hands;
This is the best crop from the lands;
A heritage, it seems to me,
Worth being rich to hold in fee.

Oh, poor man's son, scorn not thy state.
There is a worse weariness than thine,
In merely being rich and great;
Work only makes the soul to shine,
And makes rest fragrant and benign,
A heritage, it seems to me,
Worth being poor to hold in fee.

Both heirs to some six feet of sod,
Are equal in the earth at last;
Both children of the same dear God;
Prove title to your heirship vast.
A heritage, it seems to me,
Well worth a life to hold in fee.

The contest of 1844: Importance of the Issues.—The Democrats have before them a hard work, but a glorious work—it is to carry their men and measures in the coming presidential contest. Now they are in an unquestionable majority; and if they go into this contest united and zealous, they can come out of it victorious and honorable; but if they fritter upon each other that strength that should be directed against a common enemy, they will be defeated, ignobly defeated. This is plain language, but the times demand it. In many quarters, it is true, all is well. Indeed, there is a fine spirit among democrats—a firm determination to go, in good faith, for the nominee of the National Democratic Convention; and with their flag waving above them, to go out and fight the battle of the good old cause, and return with it on their shields. Not so in our quarters. In these, democrats professing the same principles—professing to oppose the same enemy, have their lances poised against their friends. Why is this? Why should the million of voters that so well battled for the principles of 1840, as a unit, allow themselves to be marshalled off into separate squadrons, and pour that fire into each other that should be levelled against the whig phalanx? This should not be. It is playing into the hands of the whigs; it is jeopardising the great object for which the democracy are contending—the welfare and permanence of the Union by an administration of the general government on the only principles that can save it.

The importance of the contest of 1844 can hardly be too much magnified. It will be as severe a contest as that of '08, and one, too, in which opposing principles will be as clearly marked as they were then. Who can doubt this who looks below the whig popular clap-trap to their measures, and the principles upon which they are based? or who reflects upon the distinctive features of the policy supported by the democracy? Look at both sides, and what do we see? On the one side first and foremost, the great principle of state rights, just as laid down by JEFFERSON as one of the cardinal touch-stones of republicanism; in his language, "The support of the State governments in all their rights, as the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies." The principle demands a rigid adherence to the strict construction of

the constitution; such a construction as will shut the door upon huge moneyed monopolies, high protective tariffs, national plans of internal improvement, assumption of state debts, all paper money schemes, all dictation to states, all favoring of special interests, all consolidation of power, in whatever shape it appears, in the general government, and a firm reliance on popular intelligence. These principles will be embodied in the nominee of the National Democratic Convention; they are the principles of Madison and Jackson, and Van Buren; and every true democrat will go heart and hand to support them. On the other side we see an open advocacy of the old federal principles by the politicians of to-day, calling themselves whigs. There are, such a latitudinarian construction as will take a national bank, a high tariff, internal improvements, distribution—in a word, any great scheme to favor great interests, that ambitious politicians may deem expedient to propose, either to gain or retain power. This is seen in whig resolutions and speeches. As examples, take the resolutions of the New-York whigs, where in they pledge themselves to labor "until the great American System is perfected in the election of Henry Clay, and the establishment of a permanent protective tariff." Here too, is the name of the man who is said to embody their principles—who has become "the darling candidate of the aristocracy" of the country, parting with his old republican associates, embracing federal principles, sneering at Thomas Jefferson, and becoming the advocate of the great special interests that are ready to spend money freely to gain their ends. Thus it is that Henry Clay, once the eloquent defender of democracy, has become as much the personification of federalism as ever Hamilton was, in his day. Here, then, are the opposing principles. There now is no concealment. In 1840, Harrison was selected, because he was not identified with the great measures of the whigs. In 1844, Henry Clay is to be selected because he is identified with them. There is now no dodging the question at issue.

Again we say, it is difficult to place too high an estimate on the importance of the approaching presidential contest. If the democracy is triumphant, then will the great reforms, begun by Jackson and carried on by Van Buren, go on to their final completion; and the country will obtain repose after so long and so embittered a political contest. Its fruits will be, a complete severance of the general government from our wretched banking system—a permanent revenue tariff—a liberal commercial system, and an economical system of expenditure. If the whigs succeed, then all the democrats have contended for, fourteen years past, will be swept away. The whole domestic policy of the general government will undergo a change. Then in vain will Van Buren have proposed the independent treasury; in vain will Jackson have made his bank veto & Mayeville road veto; in vain will the friends of a permanent and sound currency have made their Herculean efforts. The rain of special interest will again commence, and the country will be convulsed anew with a trial for the abolition of their monopolies; for the people will never rest easy under a domestic policy which is but a copy of the policy of England, and which, in all its tendencies, is anti-republican, debasing and dangerous to the permanency of our institutions. [Boston Post.

LADY'S MILLENIUM.

As the world is growing old, and this is an age of improvement, I will make a few suggestions on the subject of Matrimony;—that all important subject, on which the weal or woe of so many millions of our fellow creatures will materially depend; for the consideration of the fair daughters of America, their fathers, mothers, or best friends, as affording two chances in the place of one, for congenial and happy marriages, and as felicity here and hereafter, is the object of mankind, any thing that will tend to the promotion of that grand object should claim the attention of the literati of the age, and, keeping that grand object in view, I solicit the free interchange of opinions from fathers, guardians, mothers, maidens, daughters and bachelors, for and against the proposed plan, and, in the sequel, it shall be decided in favor of the fair daughters of America, as this is Leap year, they can enter upon the discharge of their duty, or privilege, and if it should be decided against them, it will afford an amusing volume.

Although modesty is the brightest gem in a lady's crown, I have for some time been the warm advocate for the extension of privileges to the fair sex. I consider it ungenerous for our sex to reserve to themselves the exclusive privilege of addressing the ladies.

I have no doubt but many fair damsels have waited in vain, to be addressed by the men they would have chosen for husbands; and perhaps rejected offers, or exhausted the patience of worthy young men that they would have been glad to accept, had the opportunity again offered; when, if it was the custom for the ladies to enjoy equal privileges, they could have ascertained at once whether the holy passion of love was mutual between them and their first choice, and have accepted other offers.

And I have no doubt that many fair damsels have waited in vain for men to address them, that would have been much delighted if they could have indulged a hope of suc-

cess; and in consequence of our selfish customs,

"Full many a gem, of purest ray serene,
The fathomless cave of Ocean beat,
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

And full many a good girl, in consequence of our selfish customs has been doomed to live a life of celibacy or single blessedness.

And full many a worthy young man (by nature diffident) after being rejected by one or more ladies, considers his a forlorn hope, and is doomed to a similar fate, when if they were to receive the friendly invitation of good wives, a large portion of them would most willingly accept the invitation, which would lead to the consummation of the desired object.

I would not expect or desire a beautiful modest blushing young lady to walk up to a young man, and commence courting outright, but if it was sanctioned by custom, it could be managed in the way I will presently point out, without shocking the modesty of the most refined.

When a young lady makes choice of a man with whom she will be willing to obey the mandates of the marriage ceremony, she should submit her choice to her father, mother, guardian or some friend in whom she has the utmost confidence, know of them if she has made a prudent choice, ascertain if he is a man of good habits and associations, and one that will not only make an agreeable husband through life, but one that will also provide a competent support, and whether in humble life or opulent, he should be known to be correct in his deportment, that he may enjoy the respect and esteem of his fellows.

[And by all means avoid hasty and inconsiderate engagements.]

The young ladies might be proud to woo such men, and do it in this modest way: they could have neat little courting cards, or tickets, with the following words engraved or printed on them—"Miss A. would be pleased to receive overtures from Mr. B." and send it by a confidant. And Mr. B., instead of being indignant or disgusted should consider it an honor conferred on him, and it should inspire his heart with the holiest feelings of love, gratitude, and the finest feelings of our nature; and if Mr. B. has no other engagements, after a few interviews at her father's or friends, make the preliminary arrangements, for the consummation of the holy estate of matrimony.

This course if sanctioned by society and custom, would be an incentive to virtue, because none but the virtuous should be honored with such cards or tickets.

I have no doubt but the change would be hailed as the Jubilee was by the ancients, and be the commencement of a new era.

If I have been correctly informed, we have the example of Queen Victoria, the reigning Queen of England, and I have no doubt it would be sanctioned by the Most High God, whose benedictions I will sincerely implore for all whose marriages may have been promoted thereby.

ANDERSON.

Boys, be on your guard; recollect this is leap year. The ladies have been looking forward with high hopes, and you will very likely get smashed if you are not careful.

OUR NEXT VOLUME.

Premiums from \$2, 5, 10, 20 up to \$50
Motivars!—For New Clubs.

\$500 in PRIZES for Literary Contributions!

The PARAGON of NEWSPAPERS!

The Original Dollar Weekly!

The Cheapest, Neatest, and Most Popular Family News Journals ever Published in Philadelphia.

Alexander's
Express Messenger

Is universally known in every section of the U. States as the Original and Only Successful Dollar Newspaper established here or elsewhere. It contains all the advantages and objects of a Literary, Scientific, Moral, Mercantile and Agricultural Journal, and the publisher deems it unnecessary at this time, to go into a lengthened recital of its numerous peculiar and popular characteristics which have so extensively recommended it to the Family Circle, in Philadelphia City and County, throughout the State of Pennsylvania, and every other State of the Union. Its course has a way been Neutral in Politics, and free from Sectarianism in Religion, and whether considered in reference to the Richly Varied and Valuable contents of its columns, its express adaptation to the Wants of all Classes, or its moral influence in advancing the interests of the rising generation, it will be conceded on all hands that it is the Cheapest and Best, and Most deserving Popular Encouragement and Support of any of its City Weekly contemporaries.

Alexander's Express Messenger
Was established seven years ago by its present proprietor, who projected and founded these successful publications. "The Saturday Evening Post," "Godey's Lady's Book," "Graham's Magazine," "The Saturday Courier," and "The City Chronicle." None of these, however, ever arrived at so great a Popularity and Circulation as has attended the Messenger during the whole period of its existence, fully corroborating the often repeated opinions of all the country editors with whom it has an exchange, that "The Messenger is the Paragon of the Philadelphia Weekly Press."

ALEXANDER'S EXPRESS MESSENGER
Furnishes regularly, the Full and Earliest digested compend of Domestic and Foreign News.

As the British steamers almost invariably arrive at the end or beginning of the week, the Messenger, which goes to press on Wednesday, has the Exclusive Advantage of the Intelligence brought by them.

Reports of all the Important Proceedings of Congress, and the different State Legislatures, are fully recorded by regular Correspondents employed for that purpose.

The Literary Contributors to the Messenger, either in Poetry or Prose, are among the ablest and most talented writers in the country. Is there any reason, therefore, that it should not maintain the enviable reputation of being the Cheapest, most Useful, and Interesting Family Newspaper in the World? The Contents of the Messenger are so selected and arranged that

The Farmer
The Mechanic,
The Merchant,
The Business Man,
The Man of Science,
and the Moralist,

May find in its well-stored columns both Instruction and Entertainment; and as the utmost care is taken to exclude every thing which possibly might offend Decency and Good Taste—Parents can place THIS PAPER in the hands of their Daughters without apprehension or hesitation—which, in the present degenerate condition of a portion of the Public Press, cannot be too highly estimated.

Several Thousand Dollars!

Have already been expended for Suitable Engravings to embellish some of the most striking and deserving articles that have appeared in the Messenger; and arrangements have been made with Eminent Artists, to continue a Series of Subjects of an entirely New and Original character, which, as they are published, will add materially to the elegance and attractiveness of this Journal.

\$500!—An Unparalleled Literary Prize.

The pursuit of Literature is not more successfully advanced than by inciting the aspirant to renewed exertions in his studies and efforts to arrive at the summit of Fame, the road to reach which has been so often journeyed over, and found so full of obstructions and perplexities, that few have ever arrived at its termination. The publisher of the Messenger, desirous of REWARDING THE TALENTS of some of his numerous correspondents, and enlisting others who have not yet contributed to the interests of its columns, presents the following LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS AS PRIZES FOR

Original Tales:

For THE BEST TALE, founded on the events of the American Revolution \$200 00
The second Best (the subject at the choice of the Author) \$150 00
The Third Best (on the Naval History of the Country) \$100 00
The Fourth Best \$50 00

At the Tales intended to be offered in competition for the Prizes, must be received by the middle of January, when they will be submitted to the decision of a Committee of Literary Gentlemen, chosen for that purpose, and well known to the reading public. After the Premiums have been awarded, the Publisher will select from the remaining Tales, such as are worthy publication, for each of which, when published, the author shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS! The residue will be returned or disposed of at the option of the persons who sent them.

Premiums for new Subscribers!

The Publisher of the Messenger having received numerous propositions from many of the ENTERPRIZING NEWSPAPER AGENTS throughout the country, is desirous of securing their services to extend the present unrivalled circulation of his POPULAR FAMILY NEWS-PAPER, for which purpose he offers them, or any other gentleman disposed to enter on the enterprise, the following liberal and advantageous terms, in forming new clubs for the ensuing year.

For \$10 in one remittance, 12 Copies.	
" 20 "	" 26 "
" 30 "	" 40 "
" 40 "	" 50 "
" 100 "	" 150 "

The remittances to be made in current Bank notes of the State where the subscribers are obtained, or negotiable drafts would be preferred. The paper will be sent to any part of the Union separate or together; it is to be desired, however, that each of the different clubs shall be as much concentrated as possible.

Agents will please to forward the names and remittances of NEW CLUBS immediately on collecting them, as it is intended to have all the Subscribers furnished with the IMPROVED MESSENGER commencing with the year 1844.

ALEXANDER'S EXPRESS MESSENGER

Is published Practically every Wednesday Morning, and is printed on beautiful white paper and excellent type; and arrangements have been made for the future to have it forwarded to subscribers, by mail, with the utmost despatch, carefully enveloped in strong wrappers. A FIVE DOLLAR NOTE will procure four copies of the paper for one year. The price to single subscribers (not attached to Clubs) is Two Dollars per annum, or One Dollar for six months, which must invariably be paid in advance.

All orders, postage paid, must be addressed to

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place,
Philadelphia.

Postmasters are authorized, and generally willing, to forward money to Newspapers free of expense, where the letters are signed by themselves. Persons wishing to transmit, will, therefore, when it can be done, write just what they want the Postmaster to say for them; by so doing he will only have the trouble of signing. Postmasters will take care to endorse their names on the outside also—the word "free" can be written by any one, and is of no use in franking a letter. Unless the Postage is paid, no letters are taken from the Post Office.

A LIBERAL OFFER TO COUNTRY EDITORS!

Every Newspaper Publisher in the United States who will insert the above advertisement two or three times, shall be furnished regularly with the Daily Chronicle for one year, in exchange for theirs, which will afford them the best method of obtaining the earliest intelligence from all parts of the world, to serve to their Patrons. Send paper Marked.

SOUTHERN DAILY REFORMER

The first number of the Southern Daily Reformer will be issued the first day of the session of the Legislature—Monday, January 1, 1844. It will appear regularly during the full term of the adjournment of both branches of the Legislature—making three months or more. It will contain full and correct reports of each day's proceedings of both Houses—reports of the various committees—all the important bills introduced and passed—the Executive messages—reports of the State Officers—with also speeches in full, of the members, on every important subject. In addition to the proceedings of our State Legislature, it will also contain faithful synopses of all the important proceedings of Congress, and other transactions at the Federal Government.

The Daily Reformer will record a liberalizing news of the South, and the Union—give extracts of the cotton and produce markets, home and abroad—the movements of political parties—the latest foreign intelligence—whatever may be of advantage or profit to citizens of our country.

Various important measures will demand attention of the ensuing session. Among the most prominent, are—Our debts—agricultural and income—State Districting system—abolition of public trust—banks—public education—reforms in the judiciary—amendment of Constitution for extending Chancery jurisdiction to Civil Courts—Penitentiary system—completion of the Rail Road from the city of Jackson to Alabama line. These, with many other equally momentous subjects, will come before the people's representatives for searching investigation and enlarged discussion, and final action, so seriously affecting the interests of Mississippi, all having intercourse or connection with its government or citizens.

In view of the solicitude of the people to be informed of the progress of these vital measures of State reform, we have secured the services of JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., a young gentleman, qualified for the task, to report the proceedings of the Legislature, and also the speeches of members. We have also engaged the valuable aid of Col. C. A. BRADLEY, late editor of Southern Tribune, as our Reporter at the session of the general government.

The ensuing session will be of a character not exceeded in importance since the organization of our State. Whether losers or gainers pecuniary reward, if we shall accomplish desiderata so long desired, of diffusing the people, and rendering them familiar with acts and conduct of their representatives, shall be satisfied. Relying upon the intelligence of the democratic party, and the liberality of citizens of our State, generally, we are confident that our labors will be abundantly appreciated. We have established the Southern Weekly Reformer on a permanent basis—and made the city of Jackson our permanent residence, and in view of the future, we know that an unfaltering support of democratic principles, will obtain for us—unsought and unasked—the permanent regard and esteem of the party.

At the present era of our history, the people of the United States have before them many of stupendous national interest, involving prosperity, nay, existence of republican institutions. Congress will be asked to admit Texas into the Union—to repeal the tariff and distribution clause—to assume the debts of the State—to adopt some plan of collecting and distributing the Nation's revenue. Our foreign trade course especially with Great Britain, will source of intense interest. In a short time must know the political preferences of the democracy in regard to a presidential candidate the convention of the States will give a probable result of the national convention. The free and enlightened democracy have raised the standard of some great defects of their principles. They are so many virtuous, generous benefactors of their race. We have unfurled our banner, and its folds may be read glorious testimonies of names of CLAYTON and WOODBURY. He reveals their lives without reproach, and acts, the country's. The national concern according to democratic usage, will prove the final choice. May it be our favorite—it be the pure-hearted, honest and unvarnished democrat of the south—but on whose heads it may fall, that choice will meet our approval and receive our honest and zealous support. Under no circumstances will our ardent spirits droop, in favor of the will of the democratic party. Be our candidate CLAYTON, or VAN BUREN, time shall show that we are for men, but are willing to lay down every thing without the feelings of sacrifice, for the democracy of the Union.

We invite the co-operation of our friends all parts of the state, and the south, in our enterprise. For the small sum of 7 Dollars they will obtain a far more ample complete detail of the proceedings of the Legislature than the whole volume of printed reports, and the diffusion of correct information upon state and national questions, greatly affecting the opinions and decisions of the American people.

We especially solicit the support of our merchants, and others, in the city of Jackson, by way of advertisements. The facilities and important advantages resulting to all classes, a daily issue, must be apparent to every intelligent and business man. Every citizen feel a deep interest in the character and increased prosperity of our FAVORITE CITY. We more willing to contribute our share toward accomplishment of these great objects; and desire that the advantages shall be reciprocally.

The merchants of New Orleans, New Orleans, &c., will also find their interests promoted by selecting the DAILY and WEEKLY REFORMER as mediums of advertising. In the session and business season, thousands of copies of each paper will be circulated in every section of the state, by members of the Legislature, and regular subscribers. The present press of the WEEKLY REFORMER is up of 1500 copies, and rapidly increasing—thousands of copies are also circulated in the mercantile states of Louisiana, Alabama and Texas. We have spared neither efforts nor expense to render our paper worthy the support of classes of readers; and it will be found, we are among the best FAMILY, BUSINESS, and LITERARY journals in the south.

TERMS:

The SOUTHERN WEEKLY REFORMER, containing all the matter of the DAILY, with or four columns new matter, will, as usual, be issued every Tuesday, at \$3 per annum. For wishing DAILY and WEEKLY, will receive 50; payable in advance.

Clubs over 10 persons, will be supplied the Daily at the rate of 2 50 each copy.